



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tes-arracheur"). By dint of "sweet persuasiveness and moral arguments" they have arrived at a happy solution and are placing signs in all hotels and pensions, exhorting them to spare the fauna and flora. "If some people consider this an attack on their 'liberty' they are giving a false interpretation to this word; for the society attacks neither a sane joy nor the elements of true liberty; it attacks only license. It fights for law and order; without them there is no true liberty. Without the '*League for the Protection of Nature*' the edelweiss would have disappeared from around Zermatt as the chamois has from around Chamonix. Here is the lesson of history, history that repeats itself, whether in the jungles of Asia or the forests of Africa; and which has necessitated the creation of preserves for the fauna and flora, similar to the 'national parks' of America; the history which has led to the closed season in the shooting of birds and game and necessitated the creation of 'gardens of refuge' for the alpine flora of Switzerland."

E. G. BRITTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

FEBRUARY 11, 1919

The first meeting in February was held at the American Museum of Natural History. President Richards called the meeting to order at 8:15 P.M. There were 28 persons present.

No business was transacted.

Dr. E. W. Olive gave an illustrated lecture on "Some Plant disease survey work in New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania." The following abstract was prepared by the speaker:

The speaker spent the summer of 1918 in plant disease survey work, coöperating with the offices of the Plant Disease Survey and Cereal Disease Investigations, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and with the state departments of plant pathology of various experiment stations.

The special lines of investigation taken up in New York included studies on the prevalence of fruit diseases, of oat and barley smuts, of onion smut and other truck crop diseases in

the Hudson River Valley. In Virginia, the special problem was the determination of the extent of prevalence of a newly discovered serious disease affecting wheat, causing galls of the wheat grains.

In Pennsylvania, the work was on another recently discovered and very serious disease, the wart-disease of the potato. Although these two diseases seem to be fairly well established in restricted localities, vigorous measures for control and eradication, including strict quarantine against the shipment of these crops outside of the area in which they now prevail, have been instituted by both federal and state agricultural authorities.

Adjournment followed.

B. O. DODGE,
Secretary

FEBRUARY 26, 1919

The meeting was held in the Morphological Laboratory of the New York Botanical Garden. Dr. Barnhart called the meeting to order at 3:30 P.M. There were 18 persons present.

Mr. R. W. Woodward, 22 College St., New Haven, Conn., was nominated for membership by Prof. Evans. The treasurer reported upon the probable cost of insuring the stock of the Club's publications.

Prof. Harper called the attention of the club to a set of botanical notes taken by Prof. Newberry while attending the university at Paris a number of years ago. These notes were presented by Prof. Kemp through Prof. Harper to Dr. Britton. Dr. Britton responded briefly in accepting these valuable notes and promised to report upon them further at a later date.

The resignations of Dr. A. H. Chivers and Mrs. W. E. Damon were read and accepted.

Mr. Woodward was then elected to membership.

The scientific program was then in order. Dr. J. K. Small and Dr. N. L. Britton presented a joint paper on "The Prickly Pears of the southeastern United States." This paper was illustrated with photographs and living plants.

After adjournment, Dr. Britton led a party through the gardens, inspecting the Japanese witch-hazels which are in bloom.

Meeting adjourned at 4:45 P.M.

B. O. DODGE,
Secretary.

MARCH 11, 1919

The meeting was held at the American Museum of Natural History. President Richards called the meeting to order at 8:15 P.M. There were 57 persons present.

The Club voted to authorize the program committee to call the second meeting of the Club in March on Tuesday evening, March 25, instead of Wednesday.

No other business was transacted.

The program for the evening consisted of a "Symposium and Conference on Botanical Education in the Secondary Schools." The following is a list of the speakers with the title of the paper read by each:

Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, Lincoln High School, Teachers College.
"Present Tendencies in High School Botany."

Dr. Francis I. Hughes, Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Botany in City High Schools."

Dr. Cyrus A. King, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn.
"Changes in the Teaching of Botany and Biology in the High School."

Dr. Paul B. Mann, The Evander Childs High School. "The Relation of First Year High School Botany to Advanced Work with Reference to Certain Applications and By-products."

Dr. C. Stuart Gager, Director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, lead the discussion.

Prof. R. A. Harper, Dr. Caldwell and others also took part in the discussion which followed. Prof. Harper introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, that the best interests of biology and of secondary education in New York City would be served by a conference on biology in New York City schools, to be held at the earliest possible date.

The papers read will be published in full in *TORREYA*.

Meeting adjourned.

B. O. DODGE,
Secretary